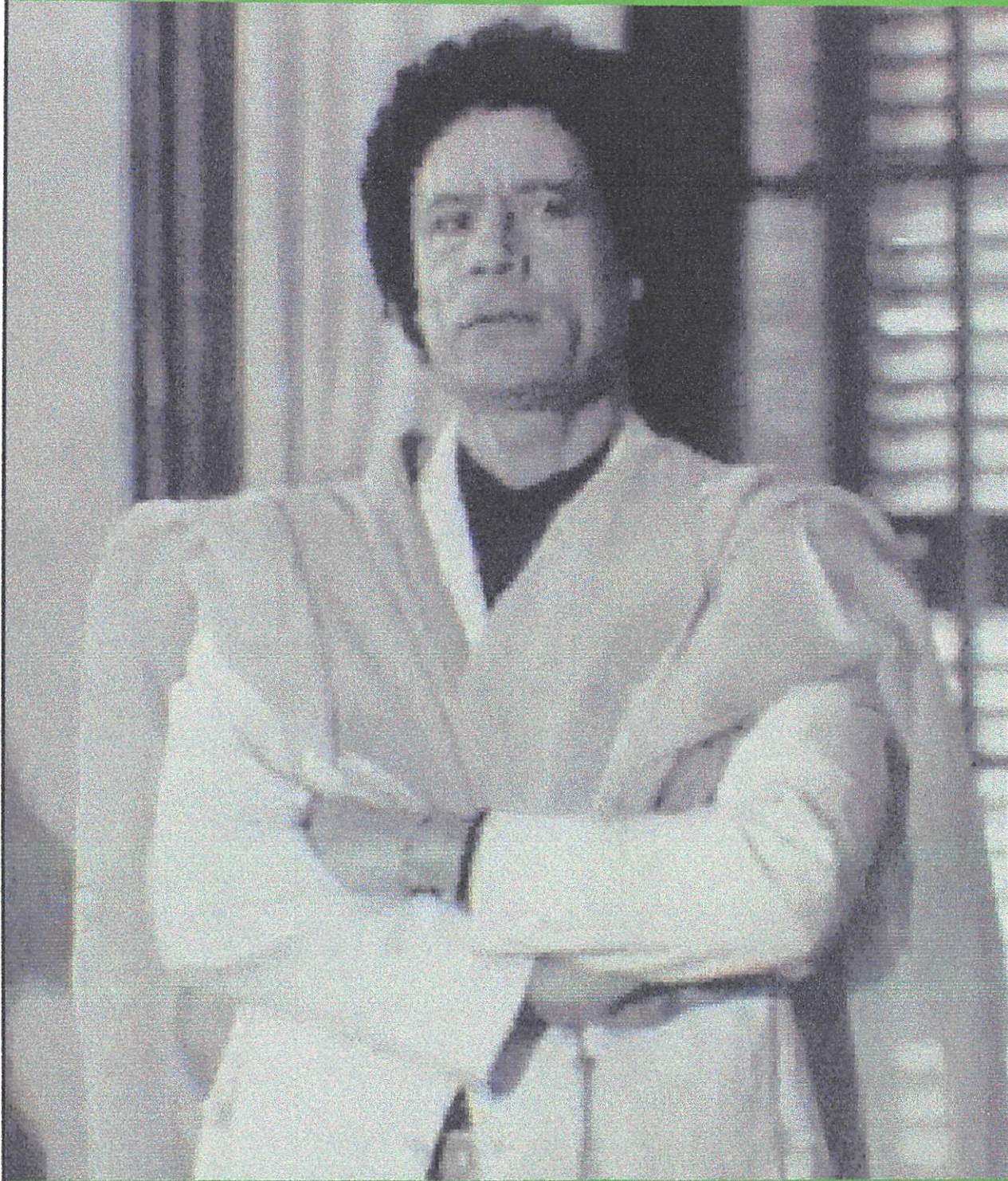


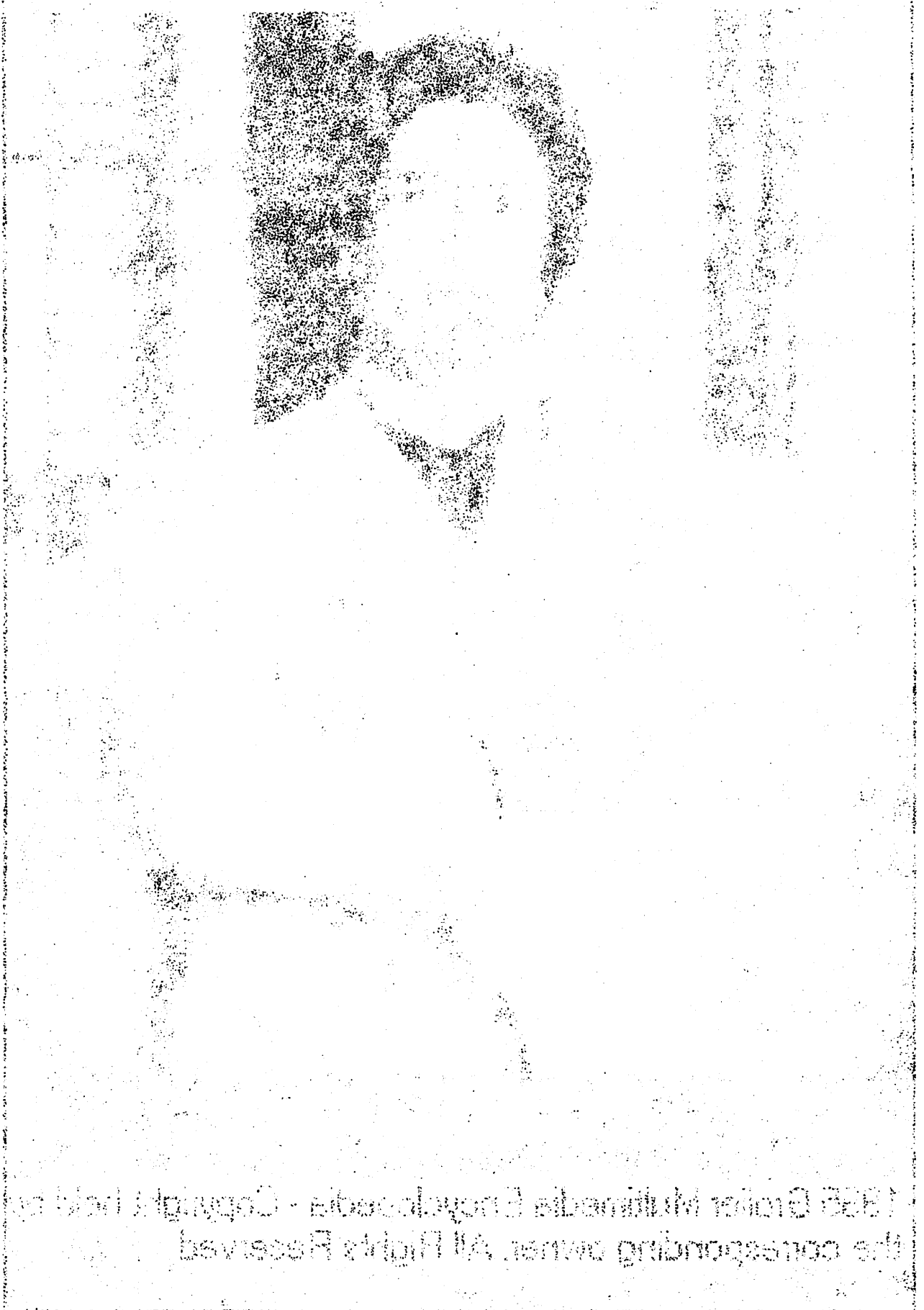
Qaddafi, Muammar al- (Picture)



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After coming to power in 1969, Libyan leader Muammar al-Qaddafi (1942-) negotiated the removal of U.S. and British military bases and took control of the Libyan assets of foreign oil companies. In 1973 he introduced a so-called cultural revolution in Libya and created workers' committees to supervise all aspects of economic and social life. A militant pan-Arab nationalist, Qaddafi supports Palestinian guerrilla groups and has attempted to merge Libya with Egypt, Syria, Tunisia, Chad and Morocco. (The Bettmann Archive)

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Qaddaḥī, Muammar al-

*Qaddafi, or Gaddafi = Kaddafi = Khaddfi =
= Khadafy*

{kah-dah'-fee, moo-ahm-mahr' ahī}

Muammar al-Qaddafi, b. June 1942, became head of state of Libya after leading a bloodless coup that overthrew the Libyan monarchy on Sept. 1, 1969. Since coming to power, he has led his country on a course of radical revolution at home and abroad, drawing international attention during the 1980s for his lavish support of radical causes.

Qaddafi, a devout Muslim, was born into a nomadic desert family and attended a religious primary school. Before being expelled from a Fazzan secondary school for pan-Arab political activity he made several friends who later joined him in toppling King IDRIS I. His only travel abroad before the coup was the 9 months he spent in a training course in England after graduating (1965) from the Libyan Military Academy.

The Qaddafi regime was popular in its early years, as it undertook serious efforts to distribute the country's large oil revenues equitably and to assert Libya's independence and nonalignment. By the mid-1970s, however, signs of disaffection appeared as Qaddafi embarked on a radical revolution abroad and at home, imposing the utopian socialist dictates of his Green Book, which outlines his revolutionary philosophy. Although Qaddafi formally resigned his government positions, the revolutionary system of popular authority proved to be little more than a facade for his growing personal power. His commitment to unifying the Arab world, his opposition to Israel and the United States, and his efforts to export his idiosyncratic revolution met with little success, but he was accused of meddling in the internal affairs of other African nations, supporting various terrorist groups, and ordering the assassination of Libyan dissidents abroad. Qaddafi's alleged support of international terrorism led the United States, on Apr. 15, 1986, to launch air attacks against Libyan targets it linked to terrorist activities.

Lisa Anderson

Bibliography: Bianco, M., Gadafi, trans. by M. Lyle (1975); First, R., Libya: The Elusive Revolution (1974); Wright, J., Libya (1982).

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REPORT A-1541

1. *Journal of the American Association of Economic Geologists*, Vol. 86, No. 1, 1990, p. 1-10. (1990) copyright by the American Association of Economic Geologists. All rights reserved.

Facts About Democratic Republic of the Sudan

LAND

Area: 2,505,065 sq km (967,211 sq mi).

Capital: Khartoum (1983 pop., 476,211). Largest city: Omdurman (1983 pop., 526,287).

PEOPLE

Population (1993 est.): 27,400,000; density: 10.9 persons per sq km (28.3 per sq mi).

Distribution (1993): 21% urban, 79% rural.

Annual growth (1993): 3.1%.

Official languages: Arabic.

Major religions: Sunni Islam, traditional religions, Christianity.

EDUCATION AND HEALTH

Literacy (1991): 25% of adult population.

Universities (1989): 5.

Life expectancy (1992): women--54; men--53.

Infant mortality (1992): 83 per 1,000 live births.

ECONOMY

GNP (1991): \$12.1 billion; \$450 per capita.

Labor distribution (1987): agriculture--64%; industry, mining, and construction--8%; services, trade, and government--23%.

Foreign trade (1991): imports--\$1.4 billion; exports--325 million; principal trade partners--Saudi Arabia, United States, United Kingdom, Egypt.

Currency: 1 Sudanese pound = 100 piastres.

GOVERNMENT

Type: military rule.

Legislature: National Assembly (suspended 1989).

Government leader (1994): Omar Hassan Ahmed al Bashir--president.

Political subdivisions: 9 states.

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads (1988): 4,725 km (2,936 mi) total.

Roads (1985): 6,599 km (4,100 mi) total.

Major ports: 1.

Major airfields: 1.

Facts About Libya

OFFICIAL NAME

Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

LAND

Area: 1,759,540 sq km (679,362 sq mi).

Capital and largest city: Tripoli (1988 est. pop., 1,083,000).

Elevations: highest—Bette Peak, 2,286 m (7,500 ft); lowest—sea level, along the coast.

PEOPLE

Population (1992 est.): 4,484,795; density: 2.5 persons per sq km (6.6 per sq mi).

Distribution (1985): 65% urban, 35% rural.

Annual growth (1992): 3.0%.

Official language: Arabic.

Major religion: Islam.

EDUCATION AND HEALTH

Literacy (1990 est.): 64% of adult population.

Universities (1990): 3.

Hospital beds (1985): 20,000.

Physicians (1985): 5,450.

Life expectancy (1992): women—71; men—66.

Infant mortality (1992): 60 per 1,000 live births.

ECONOMY

GDP (1990 est.): \$28.9 billion; \$6,800 per capita.

Labor distribution (1985): construction—24%; services—17%; agriculture—17%; manufacturing—11%; transportation and communications—9%.

Foreign trade (1990 est.): imports—\$7.6 billion; exports—\$11 billion; principal trade partners—Italy, Germany, United Kingdom, France.

Currency: 1 Libyan dinar = 1,000 dirhams.

GOVERNMENT

Type: socialist state.

Government leader (1993): Muammar al-Qaddafi—head of state.

Legislature: General People's Congress.

Political subdivisions: 25 municipalities.

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads (1990): none.

Roads (1987): 19,300 km (12,000 mi) total.

Major ports: 4.

Major airfields: 2.

Basic Data

Official Name
Republic of Liberia

Area: 111,369 sq km (43,000 sq mi)
Capital and largest city: Monrovia (1,000,000)
Elevation: highest-Point Peak 1,424 m (4,672 ft); lowest-sea level along the coast

Population (1993 est.): 2,404,100 (density: 22 persons per sq km; 58 per sq mi)
Official language: English
Major religion: Islam

Economic Data (1993 est.)
GDP (1993 est.): \$2.8 billion (24% of GDP)
Unemployment (1993 est.): 10.0%
Hospital beds (1993 est.): 200
Physicians (1993 est.): 100
Life expectancy (1993 est.): 47 years (male); 50 years (female)
Infant mortality (1993 est.): 100 per 1,000 live births

Economy
GDP (1993 est.): \$2.8 billion (24% of GDP)
Major industries (1993 est.): construction (24%), services (24%), manufacturing (17%), transportation and communications (5%), and other (32%)
Foreign trade (1993 est.): imports-\$1.6 billion; exports-\$1.1 billion (includes re-exports)
Currency: Liberian dollar = 1.00 dollar

Government
Type: republic
Government leader (1993): President Charles Taylor
Legislature: National Assembly
Political subdivisions: 15 municipalities

Communications
Railroads (1993 est.): none
Roads (1993 est.): 18,300 km (11,370 mi)
Major ports: 1
Major airports: 5

Idris, King of Libya

{id-rees'}

Idris, b. Mar. 13, 1890, d. May 25, 1983 was the first king (1951-69) of Libya. A grandson of al-SANUSI, he became leader of the Sanusi Muslim sect in 1917 and in 1920 was recognized as emir of Cyrenaica by the Italians, who had invaded Libya in 1911. The Italian Fascists forced him into exile in 1922, but Cyrenaica was restored (1943) to him in World War II. In 1951, Idris became king of the unified Libya. Idris and the monarchy were overthrown by a military junta led by Muammar al QADDAFI in 1969.

Bibliography: Wright, J., Libya: A Modern History (1982).

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